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Van Holderbeke INCORPORATED Nursery Company

SPOKANE
WASHINGTON



W. H. & C. H. Fins

1877

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A. VAN HOLDERBEKE
President

WILFRED DUMAS
Treasurer

A. ELM
Secretary

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List

VAN HOLDERBEKE NURSERY CO.

INCORPORATED

**Capital Stock, \$60,000.00
Fully Paid Up**

PHONE, MAIN 2588

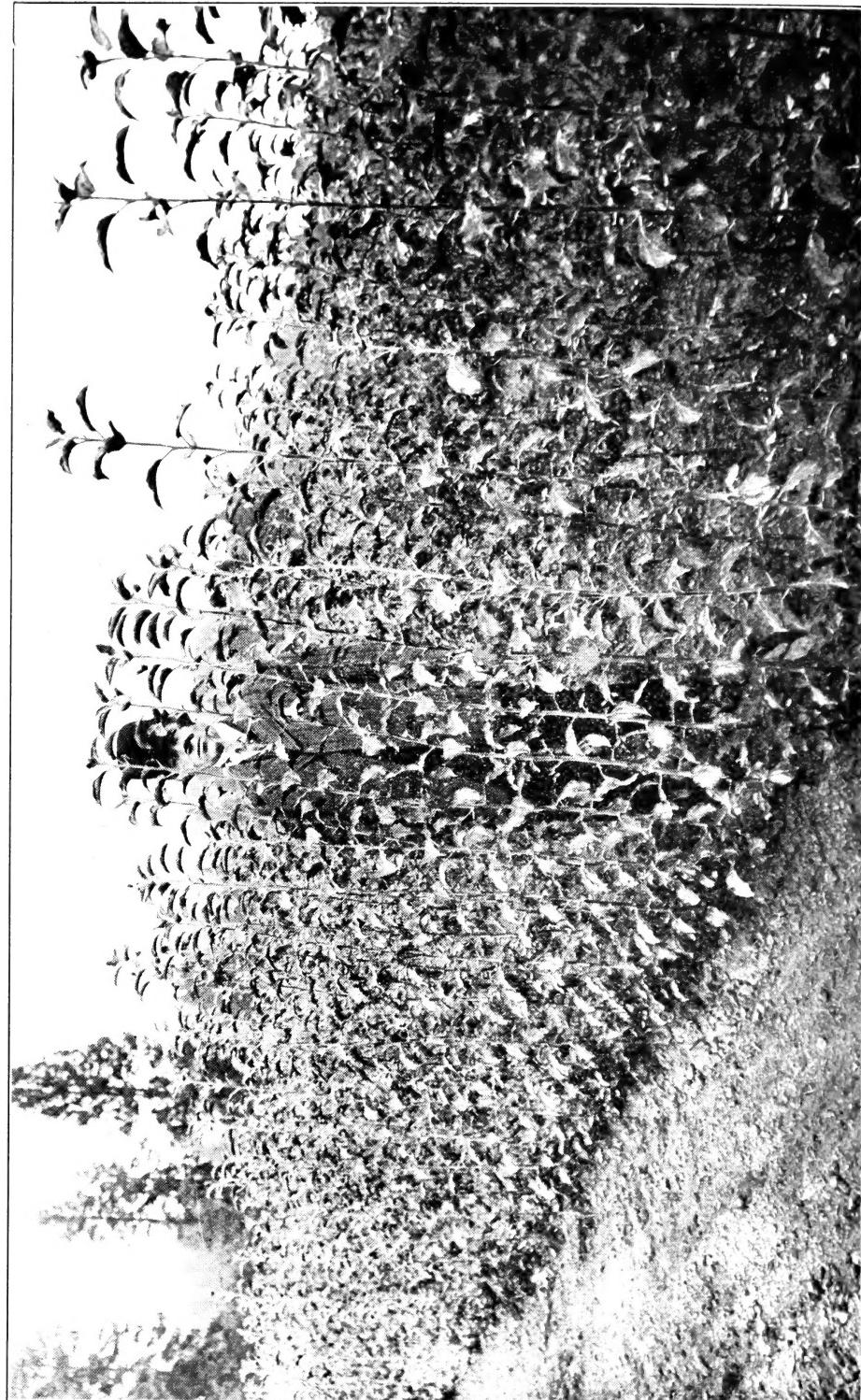
312-313 COLUMBIA BLDG.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

NURSERIES AT

Otis Orchards, Washington
Kennewick, Washington

Pasadena, Washington



Some of our one-year-old Jonathan trees in nursery row.

INTRODUCTION

We take pleasure in presenting to our patrons, and all persons interested in Horticulture, our new descriptive catalogue which, we trust, may be a help to many orchardists in selecting the right varieties for their orchards, and in getting them started right. The financial success of an orchard depends, principally upon the selection of the right varieties according to soil, climate, location and market, and in getting absolutely dependable nursery stock.

Our stock consists of all the commercial varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, grapes, berries, shade trees, shrubs and flowers, which are grown under the personal supervision of Prof. A. Van Holderbeke, the president of our company. Our trees planted in thousands of orchards have proved their superior value.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

We shall gladly assist our customers in the selection of such varieties as are best adapted to their soils, locations, etc., and in all matters pertaining to orcharding, from the planting of the young trees up to the bearing period of the orchard.

VARIETIES TRUE TO NAME

Prof. A. Van Holderbeke, the president of our nurseries, was graduated from the horticultural department of the University of Ghent (Belgium) in 1888 and lectured for several years in that country on horticultural topics. The agricultural yearbook of the United States of 1896 recognized the horticultural schools of Belgium as the most advanced in horticulture in the world. In 1893 Prof. Van Holderbeke

left his native land for America and came to the state of Washington, where he has resided ever since, practicing horticulture and making horticultural investigations all over the state. In 1898 Prof. Van Holderbeke was appointed horticultural inspector of Snohomish County and occupied that position for three years. In 1901 he received his certificate of qualification as horticulturist from the Washington State College at Pullman. April 1, 1901, Prof. Van Holderbeke was appointed commissioner of horticulture for the State of Washington, which position he held till 1905. His duties as commissioner of horticulture were to investigate horticultural possibilities all over the state, consequently coming in contact with all varieties of fruit and localities, and so he knows by practical experience which are the most successful varieties as to locality and soil.



Prof. A. Van Holderbeke.

In propagating by budding or grafting we take one single bud, which grows the future tree. The bud commencing to grow, develops its own leaves enclosed in that bud and those leaves manufacture the perfect plantfood for its kind. Consequently the elements of the whole future tree are enclosed in that bud and it is plain that the whole success of making a perfect tree depends on the selection of scions and buds. We all know that there are experts in every profession, who, by long and careful studies, have reached the high climax of the trade and these same experts we have in horticulture who, through long years of study and experiments, are able to conceive what is enclosed in a bud which is used for propagation and consequently selecting the best buds for the best results.

Prof. Van Holderbeke is selecting all the buds and scions we use in propagating the stock, and as your success is ours, we take every precaution to furnish you the trees of greatest fertility and true to name.

Many fruit-growers invest all their means in planting an orchard and rely upon it for the future welfare of their families. For this reason you should buy your trees from a nursery company, at the head of which is an expert in his profession and who, during twenty years in the state of Washington, has built up a reputation as a recognized authority on fruit growing. The Van Holderbeke Nursery Company has been established in Washington for over six years and is intimately identified with the horticultural development of the entire Northwest. It gives to the purchaser the strongest guarantee anyone could demand.

AGE OF TREES

A one-year-old tree is the best tree for planting for the following reasons, according to plant life: In nature roots and top of a tree are always in equal proportion. In digging a tree in the nursery, the roots are cut off the same length in any age of a tree, and the older the tree, the farther the roots extend. Consequently, you cut off more roots of an older tree than of a one-year-old tree, and as root and top always must be in equal proportion before the tree grows, the top will not grow before the roots have reached the proportion of the top. A one-year-old tree is provided with buds from top to bottom; you may cut the tree back to any height you desire to start your head, and the tree will grow to perfection. An older tree has been cut back in the nursery and started the head according to the notions of a nurseryman, and as the trees stand close together in the nursery row, the heads cannot grow in a symmetrical shape.

The most healthful tree is the most vigorous tree; the one-year-old tree that attains its size is the most vigorous tree and the two, three and four-year-old trees sold by nurseries are generally those that do not make vigorous growth. We know that the slower the tree grows the smaller are the cells; the more vigorous a tree grows the larger are the cells, and how can you expect a large circulation of sap unless you have large cells?

Treatment of Stock, Planting Directions, Etc.

WINTERING TREES WHEN PROCURED IN THE FALL

Procuring trees in the autumn for early spring planting is recommended when the purchaser is not prepared to plant in the fall or prefers spring setting; the greatest advantages derived in doing so are that when the roots have been cut or pruned, it will be found, upon taking them up in the spring, that a callus has been formed ready for the producing of new rootlets, and the trees being planted without much exposure, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will become thoroughly established the first season, and should make twice the growth of late planted trees; and the labor of planting is then done before the rush of the spring work sets in. To insure success, select a spot of ground where water will not stand during winter and no grass or litter will invite mice. Dig a trench from three to four feet wide, according to the amount of trees to be heeled in, and deep enough to admit one layer of roots and sloping enough to let the trees lie at an angle of about thirty degrees, throwing the earth on the back part of the trenches so as to make a more perfect slope on which to lay down the trees. Untie each bundle, shake out the packing, put one layer of trees into the trench, placing the roots as close together as can conveniently be done; cover with well-pulverized soil well up on the bodies and as carefully worked in about the roots as if they were being planted; then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in, throwing the

ground well up around the trench, and where the winters are very severe it is advisable to cover the trees entirely with earth. Evergreen boughs, coarse straw or corn fodder can be placed over the tops, but not thick enough to admit of a harbor for mice.

TREATMENT OF STOCK RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER

Place the package, **unopened**, in a cool cellar, or some such place, that is free from frost, until perfectly thawed. Don't be in a hurry to open. Stock can remain in this condition for a week or two, if boxes are covered with moss, sawdust, earth or something to exclude air. Then they can be unpacked. Treated thus, they will not be injured by freezing.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

The natural place for the roots of trees and plants is in the ground, and as soon as they are exposed to the atmosphere and become too dry, they begin to lose their vitality; therefore, let it be kept in mind that too much care cannot be taken to protect their life and vitality while out of the ground, as a failure in this is often the cause of a feeble growth when transplanted. Poor growth is also caused by not having the ground in proper condition at time of transplanting and a lack of irrigation and cultivation.

When the trees are received, open the bundles and heel in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. It may be necessary to apply water to moisten the soil. Before planting, the ends of all bruised and broken roots must be cut. If the soil is properly prepared the holes need not be dug much larger than to receive the roots in their original position. Never cramp or bend the roots; rather cut them back. Spread them out carefully so they are not bunched together. When the tree is set and the hole about three-fourths filled with earth, pour a bucket of water in the hole to wash the earth between the roots, so that the roots are all properly packed in wet soil. When planting on irrigated land, it is advisable to give the trees a thorough irrigation right after planting. Be careful to have the ground where the roots extend thoroughly soaked and keep the land well cultivated and irrigated afterward, until all the trees have started to grow. Plant in the fall as soon as the trees are well matured and dormant, or early in the spring as soon as the ground is in condition for planting, before life starts in the tree and the buds begin to swell. A dormant tree has more vitality and plant food to start growth and new roots than a tree that is leafing out.

In planting in sod, in yard or lawn, the hole should be dug four to six feet in diameter and a little deeper than is necessary to set the tree, always using good mellow soil in filling in.

Water freely used in planting helps to settle the earth about the roots, and mulching as soon as the tree is planted, three or four inches thick and four to six feet in diameter, should be applied, but the earth should be well settled about the tree before applying the mulching.

Cut tops back right after planting in spring to the desired height; low heads are best. On fall planted trees it is advisable to cut the tops back only the following spring, before the growth starts.

Remove labels, or wire will cut into the growing tree and ruin it.

DEPTH TO PLANT—About the only correct guide that can be given in regard to the depth to be planted is that when the ground is well settled about the tree or plant it will be as deep as it stood in the nursery.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance	Number of Plants		
	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method	Triangle Method
1 foot apart each way.	43,560	50,300	
2 feet apart each way.	10,890	12,575	
3 feet apart each way.	4,840	5,899	
4 feet apart each way.	2,722	3,143	
5 feet apart each way.	1,742	2,011	
6 feet apart each way.	1,210	1,397	
7 feet apart each way.	888	1,035	
8 feet apart each way.	680	785	
9 feet apart each way.	537	620	
10 feet apart each way.	435	502	
12 feet apart each way.	302	348	
14 feet apart each way.	222	256	
15 feet apart each way.	193	222	
16 feet apart each way.	170	191	
18 feet apart each way.	134	154	
20 feet apart each way.	109	125	
25 feet apart each way.	69	79	
30 feet apart each way.	48	55	
35 feet apart each way.	35	40	
40 feet apart each way.	27	31	

Rule, Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre, "square method," by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apple	20 to 30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Grapes	7 to 10 feet apart each way
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 by 6
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

One-year-old Grafted and Budded Stock.

Each	Dozen	First Class, 4 to 6 feet.		500 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999
		Per 50	Per 100		
\$.30	\$3.00	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$180.00	\$170.00

3 to 4 feet trees \$3.00 per hundred less than 4 to 6 feet.



Planted November, 1910, at Corfu, Wash., from our one-year-old trees. Photo taken October 6, 1912. Two summers' growth.

SUMMER VARIETIES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large, striped red, tree hardy, good bearer, good cooking apple, flavor sprightly, sub-acid.

RED JUNE—Vigorous, abundant bearer, greenish-yellow covered with red, tender, juicy, very good.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy and crisp.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree upright, hardy, early bearer, yellow, acid, good.

RED ASTRACHAN—Tree hardy and good bearer. Fruit juicy and acid; dark crimson.

FALL VARIETIES

ALEXANDER—Large, red, flesh yellowish-white, tender, crisp; one of the finest fall apples.

GRAVENSTEIN—Old and widely known, vigorous, productive, large; striped, fine quality.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium to large, golden-yellow, flesh yellow, tender, juicy and spicy; highly recommended.

FALL VARIETIES—Continued

JEFFERIS—Medium, striped, splashed and marbled, red, tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid flavor.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Medium, tree vigorous, color yellow with red cheek, tender, juicy, rich, sprightly, sub-acid.

RED McINTOSH—Large, nearly covered with red, very good flavor, sub-acid.

WOLF RIVER—Very large, yellow with red stripes and splashes, acid.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—An old favorite; yellow slightly blushed, flesh yellow, tender, juicy and fine flavor.

RAMBO—Streaked yellow and red, flesh yellowish-white, tender, rich, sub-acid.



Planted November, 1911, at Corfu, Wash.; photograph taken October 6, 1912, this year's growth.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, round, greenish-yellow, with purplish-red stripes, juicy, sub-acid.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, yellow, abundant bearer, tender and juicy.

SNOW (Fameuse)—White, striped red, flesh very white and juicy; very good and widely known.

WEALTHY—Fine appearance and quality; early and abundant bearer, red streaked with white.

WINTER VARIETIES

BLACK BEN DAVIS—Resembles Gano and Ben Davis, but better in quality; solid, rich red, long keeper.

JONATHAN—One of the best commercial varieties, medium size, color rich red, crisp, juicy, finest flavor.

KING—Large and beautiful, red and yellow, good quality.

OLYMPIA BALDWIN—Seedling of King and Baldwin, tree vigorous grower, fruit dark red, fine flavor, good keeper, best commercial variety for high altitudes.

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued

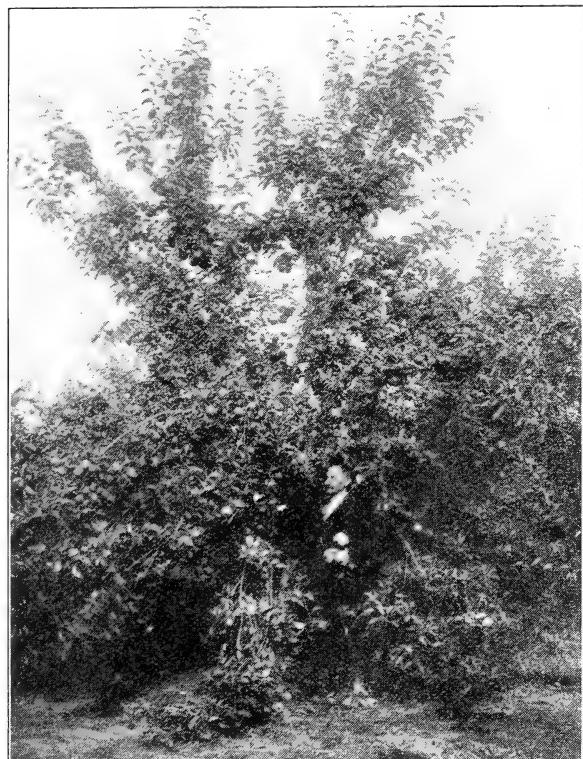
ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow with red stripes, beautiful appearance, very productive, sub-acid; one of the finest market apples.

ORTLEY—Medium, pale yellow, fine sub-acid flavor.

OTIS SPITZENBURG—New variety of the Spitzenburg family surpassing the Spitzenburg greatly in fertility; cross

between Yellow Bellflower and Esopus Spitzenburg; tree very vigorous, heavy bearer, fruit red as Spitzenburg, a little uneven as Bellflower, flavor rich, juicy, aromatic, best to eat from December until April; highest quality, highest prices.

Price—\$1 each; \$10 per dozen; \$50 per 100.



One of our six-year-old Rome Beauty,
which bore eleven boxes.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Another leading variety, highest quality, highest prices, yellow, very firm, juicy, delicious flavor, long keeper.

DELICIOUS—Fine quality and flavor; red or striped red, shading to green at blossom end.

KING DAVID—Dark red, similar to Arkansas Black; shape and flavor similar to Jonathan.

SPITZENBURG (Esopus)
—Medium to large, crisp, sub-acid, finest flavor, color deep red, always commands the highest prices.

STAYMAN WINESAP—
Large, dark red, sub-acid, productive, good keeper, tree vigorous.

WAGENER—One of the best and most profitable commercial varieties; highly recommended, bright red, flesh crisp, juicy and fine flavor, long keeper, early bearer, excellent.

WHITE WINTER PEAR-MAIN—Medium to large, round, yellow, high flavor, long keeper, attracts more attention every year; very profitable.

WINESAP—One of the leading varieties, medium to large, fine, dark red, sub-acid, excellent flavor, long keeper, a money maker.

WINTER BANANA—
Large, yellow with red cheeks, juicy, tender, with banana flavor, attracts much attention, commands high prices.

Crab Apples

TRANSCENDENT—Medium, red and yellow, profitable for market, excellent for cooking, jelly and cider.

RED SIBERIAN—Yellow with scarlet cheeks, grows in clusters, young and abundant bearer.

WHITNEY'S NO. 20—Large; splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior, if an equal. August.

Pears

First class, 4 to 6 feet.					
Each	Dozen	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 1000
50c.	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	\$275.00
3 to 4 feet trees		\$5.00 per hundred less than 4 to 6 feet.			



Bartlett Pear

BARTLETT—Best known and most popular pear, fine grower and good bearer; everybody should plant it.

BEURRE d'ANJOU—Large, buttery and melting, sprightly, fine flavor; one of the best.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large, yellow and red, tree vigorous, abundant bearer, highly flavored.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very early, large, juicy and delicious, yellow with red cheeks; ought to be picked about ten days before ripe.

COMICE—Very large, good keeper, fine flavor, always commands high prices.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, juicy, melting, rich, tree hardy and vigorous and bears abundantly.

SECKEL—Small, but of delicious flavor and highest quality, yellow and red.

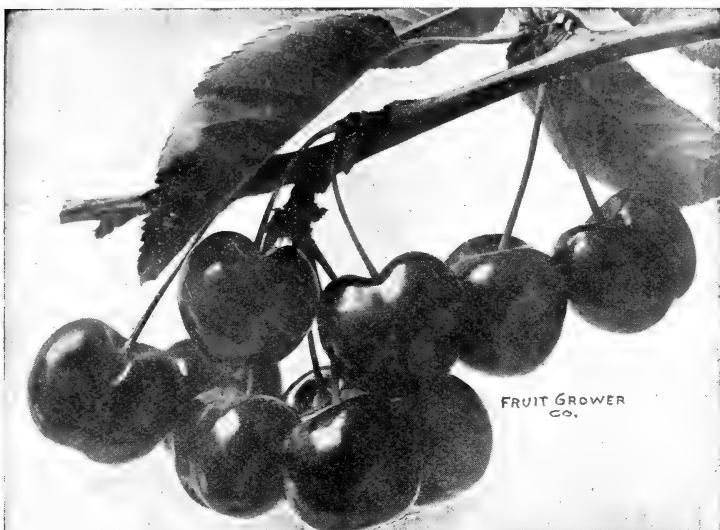
ROSSNEY—Hardy, vigorous grower, very productive; ripens two weeks after Bartlett; good keeper, skin creamy with crimson blush, flesh melting, juicy, sweet and of finest flavor; Burbank says it is the best pear so far seen.

Cherries

First class, 4 to 6 feet.

Each	Dozen	Per 50	100 to 499	500 to 4999
50c.	\$5.00	\$18.00	Per 100	Per 1000

3 to 4-foot trees, \$5.00 per hundred less than 4 to 6-foot.



Black Tartarian.

SWEET VARIETIES

BING—Very large, dark, almost black, firm, rich and delicious; best shipper and most profitable.

CENTENNIAL—A new cherry, very much like the Royal Ann, but ripens a few days later; sweet and good.

HOSKINS—One of the best, very large, dark.

LAMBERT—Very large, best shipper, dark red, roundish, heart-shaped, flavor rich.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Medium size; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, purplish-black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkable, vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer.

ROYAL ANN—Yellow with bright red cheeks, flesh firm, juicy and sweet, excellent for market and canning.

BLACK REPUBLICAN—Fruit large, very dark color when ripe; very rich and solid and an excellent keeper.

SOUR VARIETIES

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy.

LATE DUKE—Large, light red, juicy, the productive old sort.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, red, juicy, sprightly, acid, very popular; trees hardy; best for canning.

MONTMORENCY—Tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops. Fruit very large, fine flavor and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond. The finest acid cherry.

MORELLO, ENGLISH—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender.

Peaches

First class, 4 to 6 feet.

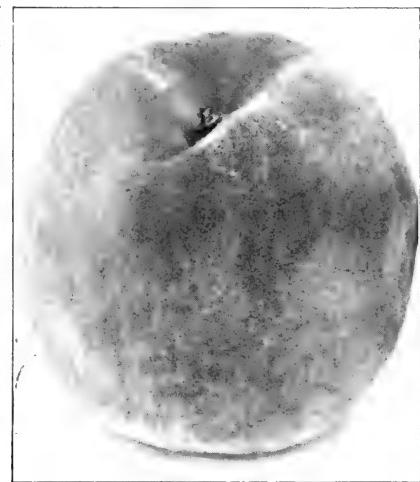
Each	Dozen	Per 50	100 to 499	500 to 2499	2500 to 5000
30c.	\$3.00	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$180.00	\$170.00

3 to 4 feet trees \$3.00 per hundred less than 4 to 6 feet.

ALEXANDER—Early and popular, medium to large, pale green, mostly covered with red, flesh white, tender and juicy; clingstone.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Large, red and yellow, freestone, good quality and very productive.

LATE CRAWFORD—Similar to Early Crawford, but ripens about four weeks later.



Elberta

ELBERTA—Very large, freestone, bright yellow with red, flesh yellow; fine sort for market.

FOSTER—Ripens after Early Crawford, flesh yellow, rich and juicy, large, dark orange red.

OCTOBER KRUMMEL—Late, large, almost round, dark yellow with dark red blush, flesh yellow, firm, melting, sub-acid, very valuable for market.

MUIR—A California favorite; fine shipper and unsurpassed for canning and drying. Excellent bearer; large, yellow, firm flesh.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Large and handsome; the best early yellow-fleshed variety; fine texture.

CARMEN (F)—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; creamy white with deep blush; skin rather tough, flesh tender and of fine flavor.

CHAMPION—A large, handsome, early variety; creamy-white with red cheek; rich and juicy; productive.

PHILLIP'S CLING—Large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning.

BLOOD CLING—Medium; clouded purplish red, flesh deep red; esteemed for preserving.

LEMON CLING—Large, lemon shaped handsome fruit; light yellow; flesh firm, rich, sub-acid; fine for preserving. Hardy, productive.

SALWAY—Large, deep yellow with brown red cheeks, flesh yellow, juicy, fine flavor, late.

TRIUMPH—Medium, yellow with dark red, flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, good quality.

VIRGINIA SEEDLING—New, yellow freestone peach, extra fine flavor, ripens later than Late Crawford.

WHEATLAND—Is very large, yellow, juicy, ripens just before Late Crawford.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white with red cheek, flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fine shipper; ripens with Early Crawford.

Apricots

First class, 4 to 6 feet.

Each	Dozen	Per 50	100 to 499	500 to 2499
40c.		\$4.00	Per 100	Per 1000
		\$16.00	\$30.00	\$250.00

3 to 4 feet trees \$3.00 per hundred less than 4 to 6 feet.

MOORPARK—Very large, orange with red, sweet; one of the best.

ROYAL—Large, oval, yellow and red.

TILTON—New. Its large size, rich apricot color, high flavor, uniform ripening, sure and unusual productiveness, with frost-resisting qualities and vigorous growth, easily place it far in advance of all other varieties. For drying or canning, it is much superior to any of the older varieties.

BLENHEIM—Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

GIBBS—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive. Fruit medium; yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich. The best early

variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition.



.... Moorpark Apricot

Nectarines

4 to 6 feet, 30c each.

BOSTON—Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone, sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; free-stone.

EARLY VIOLET—(Violet Hative.) Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; free-stone. August.

STANWICK—Very large, often as large as a peach; skin pale greenish white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and ship-

ping not excelled by any other variety. August.

Quinces

50c each.

PINEAPPLE—Delicious pineapple flavor.

ORANGE—Best of the old varieties.

CHAMPION—Large, late ripening.

VAN DEMAN—Originated by Luther Burbank. The hardiest, surest, best we know; succeeds farther north than any other. Will produce more large, fine flavored golden fruit than any other quince.

Plums and Prunes

Each	Dozen	Per 50	First Class, 4 to 6 feet.	100 to 499	500 to 2,499	to 4,999
\$.30	\$3.00	\$11.00		\$20.00	\$180.00	Per 1,000 \$170.00

3 to 4 feet \$3.00 per hundred less than 4 to 6 feet.



FRUIT GROWER CO.

Burbank Plum

BRADSHAW—Large, purple, flesh green-yellow, rich.

BURBANK—Medium to large, round, having yellow dots and lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, vigorous and productive. Ripens late in July.

CLIMAX—Very large, heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow, fine in flavor and pleasing fragrance; tree vigorous and productive. A splendid early plum.

CLYMAN—A beautiful plum of medium to large size; skin mottled, reddish-purple with blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm and sweet; valuable on account of its earliness; tree heavy bearer and strong grower. Late June.

DAMSON—Fruit small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting and juicy; rather tart. An old, well-known sort.

GREEN GAGE—One of the richest of plums. Medium size; round; skin tender; greenish yellow.

KELSEY—Very large, heart-shaped; skin greenish-yellow, sometimes overspread with red when ripe, with a fine bloom; flesh yellow, meaty, firm, pleasant flavor; very prolific. August and September.

PRUNUS PISARDI — (Purple-leaved Plum)—The leaves of this plum are rich purple in color throughout the season. The plums are small and of a cherry flavor. The tree is very desirable for ornamental planting.

PLUMS AND PRUNES—Continued

PRUNUS SIMONII—(Simon Plum)—A distinct species from china; fruit large, flattened and a brick-red in color; flesh yellow with a particularly aromatic flavor.

SATSUMA—The well-known Blood Plum which is generally conceded to be the best of the standard Japanese varieties. Unexcelled as a canning fruit, having a pleasant flavor and unlike all other varieties in having red flesh; medium to large; round and has a remarkably small stone.

WICKSON—Another of Burbank's creations and the largest of all the plums. Flesh fine, deep amber yellow. A very

handsome and well-flavored variety, valuable for canning and snipping.

YELLOW EGG—A large, oval plum having a thick golden-yellow skin. Juicy and sub-acid. A fine variety for cooking, canning and market. Very showy. August.

ITALIAN—The famous Prune of commerce. Planted more extensively in Northwest than all other varieties combined. Large, oval shape, rich dark purple with whitish bloom. Flesh solid, fine flavor; delicious either fresh or dried. Easy to handle; best for drying. Tree vigorous, productive and constant bearer.



German

FRENCH OR PETITE—The well-known California favorite for drying. Medium to small, egg-shaped; violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary. Prolific, heavy bearer.

HUNGARIAN—(Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling)—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities make it a profitable variety for home or distant markets.

SILVER PRUNE—Almost identical with Coe's Golden Drop, of which it is supposed to be a seedling. Fruit of large

size; skin light yellow. Late September.

SUGAR PRUNE—(New)—This valuable new prune was originated by Mr. Luther Burbank. Fruit very large; skin tender, dark purple, covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sugary.

TRAGEDY—A valuable early variety; large; handsome; skin dark purple; flesh greenish-yellow; sweet and rich. Excellent for eating out of hand.

GERMAN—(Quetsche) — Long; purple, with blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; freestone. August and September.

NUT TREES

Almonds

35c each.

IXL—Tree a sturdy rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shell soft but perfect.

THE JORDAN—The nuts are long and are hardshells; the kernels are single, narrow, long and plump. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower and heavy bearer. A most excellent variety; prized as the most delicious nut.

NONPAREIL—Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell; of the Paper Shell type.

Chestnuts

2 to 3 feet: each, 45c.

AMERICAN SWEET —

Wherever soil is adapted to its growth, valuable for ornament, timber and nuts.

SPANISH OR ITALIAN—A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not quite as sweet as the American Chestnuts. Tree is hardy with us.



American Sweet

AMERICAN BLACK — This valuable tree grows and succeeds well on this coast. Valuable for timber and nuts. 2 to 3 feet, 30c.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel; tree hardy; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents.

English Walnuts

From 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

\$40.00 per 100.

FRANQUETTE—Large, oval, very attractive; kernel full-fleshed and sweet.

MAYETTE—Fine, large dessert nut.

PREPARTURIEN—Perfect, soft shelled, fine quality and very productive.

Grapes

Each	Dozen
\$.15	\$1.50

100 to 499	500 to 2,499
Per 100	Per 1,000
\$8.00	\$75.00

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Something new, great bearer and shipper, flavor rich and sweet, large round berries. 20c each, \$15 per 100, \$125 per 1,000.

CONCORD—The fine old leader; everybody knows it.

DELAWARE—Skin thin, light red, very sweet, juicy and spicy; berries rather small and round.

MOORE'S EARLY—Berries large, round, black, early and hardy.

NIAGARA—Best white variety, large.

WORDEN—Said to be a seedling of Concord, but larger berries, better flavor and earlier.

POCKLINGTON—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon-yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

CATAWBA—(R.)—Well known as the great wine Grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly.

Foreign Varieties

BLACK HAMBURG—Berries black, very large and long, especially good for the table.

MALAGA—Greenish-yellow, very large, juicy grape, grown in Spain for exportation.

MUSCAT—Greenish-yellow, very large and juicy, spicy flavor.

ROSE OF PERU—Large, strong grower, large bunches.

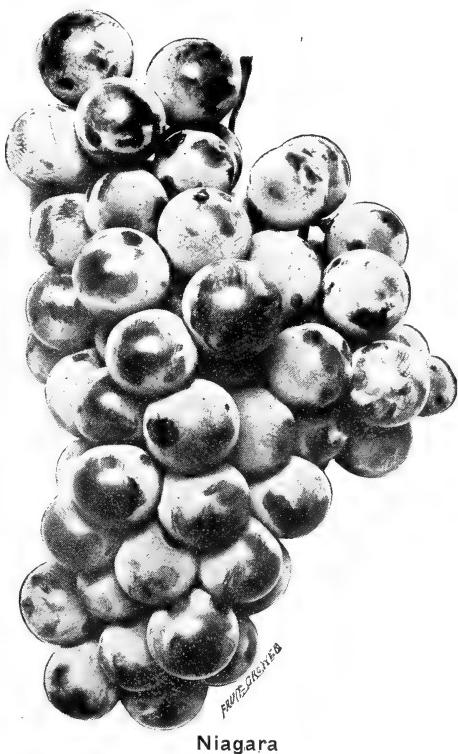
BLACK CORNICHON—Bunches long and lose, berries oval; skin thick, covered with loose bloom; firm, good quality; one of the best late shipping grapes.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS—Very large; greenish yellow; firm oval, seedless; prized for shipping and raisins.

ROUMANIA—Very large, black, new variety.

TOKAY—Large, thick skin, pale red, sweet.

SWEETWATER—Medium, thin skin, greenish-yellow, rich and sweet, early.



Niagara

Red Raspberries

\$5.00 per 100.
\$30.00 per 1000.

ANTWERP—Large and firm, flavor not as fine as Cuthbert.

CUTHBERT—Old reliable sort, medium size, fine flavor, sweet.

NEW! NEW!

SUPERLATIVE—New English variety, berries very large, firm, excellent in quality, best shipper of all berries; after a few years nobody will plant any other variety. Price—25c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Black Raspberries

(BLACK CAPS)

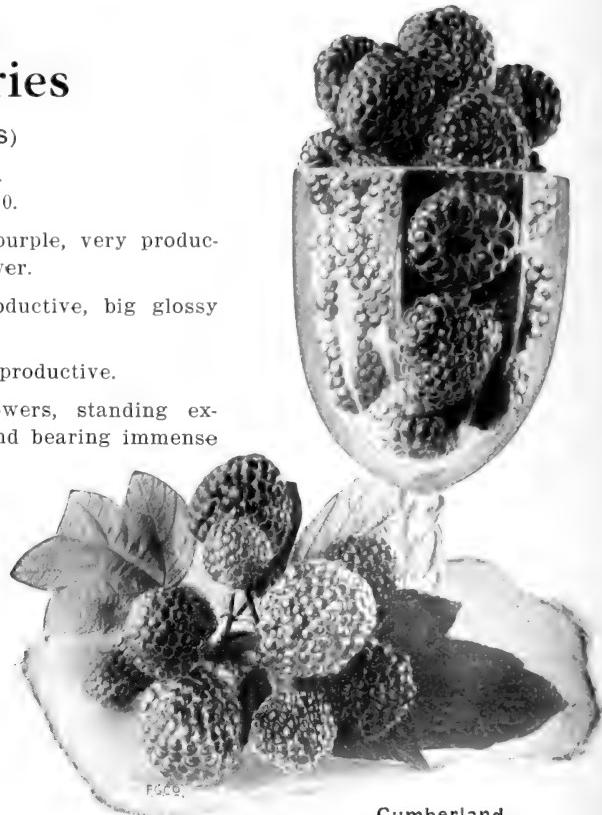
\$5.00 per 100.
\$30.00 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN—Large, dark red-purple, very productive and vigorous, heavy grower.

CUMBERLAND—Hardy and productive, big glossy berries, good shipper.

GREGG—Large, black and very productive.

KANSAS—Strong, vigorous growers, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg; of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.



Cumberland

Currants

Each	Dozen	Per 100
15c.	\$1.50	\$9.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC (Red)—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have had experience with it.

RED DUTCH—An old well-known sort. Medium size, good quality and very productive.

VICTORIA (Red)—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large; yellowish-white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

NAPLES (Black)—Large, rich and tender, excellent for jellies and wine.

PERFECTION—Originated by Chas. G. Hooker of Rochester, N. Y., has been tried everywhere and proven the best currant known for home or market. Beautiful bright red, largest size, fine bunches on long stems, permitting easy picking without crushing. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid with plenty of pulp and few seeds. Very productive, vigorous and hardy. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen, \$18 per 100.

Blackberries

10c each. \$6.00 per 100.

KITTATINNY—Large, sometimes 1½ inches in length; glossy black; flesh moderately firm, sweet, rich and excellent; canes are vigorous and hardy; very productive. One of the best for general use.

LAWTON—Large, oblong, oval, black, soft and sweet when fully ripe; canes tender in severe climates. Ripens middle of August. An old and well-known sort.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy and enormously productive; juicy, sweet and of fine flavor; canes strong, upright and somewhat thorny; a standard market variety.

EARLY HARVEST—A variety of great promise; exceedingly early in ripening and always reliable; canes are strong and upright in growth; berries sweet and of the highest quality; bears abundantly.

HIMALAYA GIANT—Vigorous grower, canes sometimes reach 30 to 40 feet and must be trained on a trellis; fruit large, black; very abundant bearer and excellent shipper; shape more round than Kittatinny or Lawton, more juicy and smaller seed. Mr. Brodie, superintendent experimental station, Puyallup, states that it has yielded at the rate of 400 crates (9,600 qts.) per acre, and thinks it might be made to yield 600 crates per acre on proper soil. Price—12c each; \$10 per 100.

MAMMOTH—This is a rampant grower, and is unlike any other blackberry plant, as it trails on the ground, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season. It is enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. Fruit very large, specimens measuring two and a half inches long; seeds small, soft and abundant; core small and soft; in size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries. Price—12c each; \$10 per 100.

OREGON EVERGREEN—A strong-growing late variety of trailing or climbing habit; retains its foliage through the winter; a heavy producer of good-sized blackberries. Price—12c each; \$10 per 100.

LOGAN BERRY—This berry is thought to be a cross between the blackberry and raspberry; the fruit is as large as the largest blackberry, but is of a bright red color when fully ripe; it combines the color of the blackberry and the raspberry; it ripens early and is a good shipper; the canes are strong but trail on the ground like the dewberry, and are free from thorns, but have fine spines like the raspberry. Price—15c each; \$10 per 100.



Early Harvest

BLACKBERRIES—Continued

PHENOMENAL BERRY—This is said to be the most valuable of Luther Burbank's novelties. It is a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired and the most delicious of all berries for canning and drying. The berries grow in clusters, each having five to ten or more berries, often measuring three inches around one way by four the other. Price—25c each; \$15 per 100.

Dewberries

LUCRETIA—A low-growing trailing blackberry of large size and best quality; hardy, healthy and very productive of fruit that ripens before other blackberries, and is often more than an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter and entirely free from the hard core common to blackberries. Price—\$6.50 per 100.



Oregon Champion Gooseberry.

Gooseberries

15c each.

\$10.00 per 100.

DOWNING—Twice as large as Houghton, excellent, light green.

INDUSTRY—Large, oval, dark red.

OREGON CHAMPION—Fruit large, round, immense bearer; one of the best, green.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

10c each.

\$8.00 per 100.

This is one of the earliest garden fruits, is excellent for pies, and continues long in use; also very valuable for canning.

MAMMOTH—Large, early, tender and good.

Asparagus

5c each.

\$3.00 per 100.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common varieties, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Strawberries

\$1.00 per 100.

\$8.00 per 1,000.

AROMA (S)—Season very late; size much above medium; bright red flesh to center and a good shipper. One of the best pollinizers for late sorts; well adapted to light soil and will not disappoint you.

BRANDYWINE—One of the most popular berries on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center, firm and a good shipping fruit; stems are stout and short, holding the fruit well up from the ground; succeeds in any strong soil or sandy moor.

BUBACH'S NO. 5—One authority says: "The great strawberry the horticulturists have been seeking and the millions waiting for has been found—Bubach's No. 5—the best out of 500 new seedling varieties. Very prolific, of excellent flavor, sweet sub-acid, and in size simply immense, berries averaging large; many over 2½ inches in diameter and 7 inches in circumference. Its equal has not been produced on this continent." Another says: "Exceeds all others in size, quality and productiveness."

CLYDE (S)—Season medium. It has been many years since a berry has been introduced which created such a furore among growers as this. Its strong points may be enumerated as follows: Enormously productive, berries large, cone-shaped, as pretty as a top, bright crimson to the center, and seems to succeed on all soils. By all means give this berry a trial.

EVERBEARING—Berries medium, good flavor, prolific bearer. Bears from beginning of season until freezing.

GANDYS PRIZE (S)—One of the most popular extra late sorts. The berries are large, cone-shaped and as even as a top, and perhaps as largely planted as any late variety. It is very productive, considering it ripens its berries nearly all at once and after most other varieties are running small, so the grower is still able to supply his customers with fine large berries.

GLEN MARY (S)—This is becoming a great favorite; big, deep red, rich, meaty berries.

HOOD RIVER (Clark's Seedling)—Originated at Hood River, Oregon, where it is planted to the exclusion of all others for long distance shipments; large, round and smooth; color a beautiful dark red, and in quality is unsurpassed. Ripens early.

MAGOON—This new berry was originated near Portland, Oregon, and promises to be one of the leading berries in the Northwest. A good shipping and canning variety. Ripens about ten days later than Hood River.

MARSHALL—Berries very large, handsome, rightly flavored, of excellent quality; with high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early and a most valuable market sort.

SENATOR DUNLAP (P)—This is an all round, rough and ready producer. The plant is sturdy, and it yields heavy crops of best quality berries. With its clean, healthy foliage it has no tendency to rust. The berries are very large, roundish conical, regular, with slight neck. They are glossy crimson in color, with the meat firm and solid, deep crimson throughout. It will not disappoint the grower. Indeed, it has proved itself to be a better berry than it was thought to be by those who had not fruited it before. It is far better than Warfield, which it resembles somewhat. It should be extensively planted, as it occupies a place among the best.

WARFIELD (P)—This has succeeded everywhere and with everybody. Sells well and ships well; bears immense crops of dark blood red berries. One of the very best for canning. Don't fail to plant some of this variety.

WILLIAM BELT—Very popular on heavy, rich land; berries are of the very largest and their bright color makes them great sellers; grow in hills or hedge rows for best results.

Ornamental Department



Hardy Perennial Garden

Shade and Ornamental Trees

MOUNTAIN ASH (American)—A fine ornamental tree, with bright scarlet berries. Six to eight feet, 60c each.

MOUNTAIN ASH (European)—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. Six to eight feet, 60c each.

WHITE ASH—A beautiful shade tree. Grows successfully in the most northern parts. The wood is very valuable. Five to six feet, 40c each; six to eight feet, 50c each.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A very hardy tree with large, tropical appearing foliage, and a free bloomer, followed by long bean-like pods. Desirable for shade and street trees. Six to eight feet, 60c each.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—A noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods; one of the grandest for park and street. Six to eight feet, 40c each.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A rapid growing shade tree of beautiful form. Very desirable for street or lawn planting. By the time the tree is five or six years old the bark of the trunk and larger branches becomes a beautiful silvery white color. Entirely hardy in all parts of the Northwest. Makes elegant shade. Six to seven feet, 35c each.

HORSE CHESTNUT (Red Flowering)—Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of deep green and blossoms later with showy red flowers. Four to five feet, 60c each.

Shade and Ornamental Trees—Continued

HORSE CHESTNUT (White Flowering)

—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Readily transplanted, hardy, and succeeds well on a variety of soils. Four to five feet, 60c each.

LINDEN (Commonly called Basswood)—

A very graceful and beautiful tree for planting on the lawn. Its leaves are moved with the least breath of air and show the white surface underneath. Its blossoms are delightfully fragrant, and the busy bee delights in their sweetness. Seven to eight feet, 80c each.



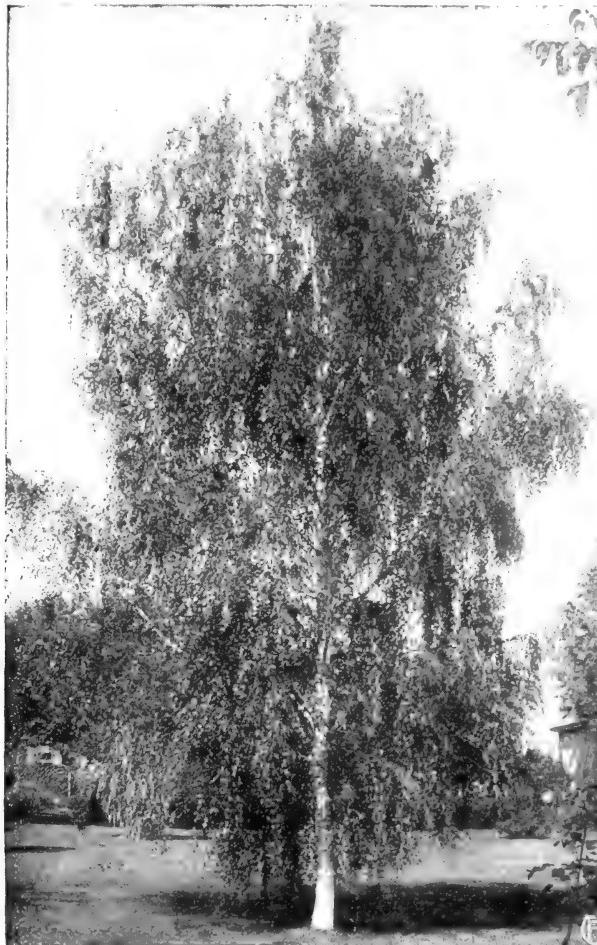
Catalpa Speciosa

LABURNUM, GOLDEN CHAIN—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn. Five to six feet, 50c each; six to eight feet, 65c each.

BLACK LOCUST—A very rapid growing tree, covered in June with sweet-scented, white flowers; valuable as a shade tree and also for its hard wood. Five to six feet, 25c each; six to eight feet, 35c each.

MAPLE, SILVER OR SOFT--A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any locality. The leaves are beautifully shaped and have a silver gleam. Five to six feet, 35c each; six to eight feet, 50c each.

NORWAY MAPLE--A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, round head of spreading branches and having broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous. One of the very best trees for street, park or lawn. Five to six feet, 40c each; six to eight feet, 50c each.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch

MAPLE, ASH LEAF (Manitoba Box Elder)--A durable tree; transplants well and grows rapidly, producing considerable shade in a very short time; most used in the West and Northwest, as it withstands successfully both drought and extreme cold. It attains a height of 70 feet. Succeeds in various

soils. Five to six feet, 40c each; six to eight feet, 50c each.

MAPLE, WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED--A variety with cut or dissected foliage; branches slender and drooping, almost as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. The foliage is silver underneath. Six to eight feet, 90c each.

Shade and Ornamental Trees—Continued

SYCAMORE (American)—A handsome, broad spreading tree, with large, thick, dark green leaves. It is a rapid grower and hardy. Five to six feet, 40c each; six to eight feet, 50c each.

CAROLINA POPLAR—Pyramidal form and robust growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, of light green color, changing to dark green. Makes a very handsome shade or street tree. Smoke and soot of large cities do not damage its foliage. Perfectly hardy. Five to six

feet, 30c each; six to eight feet, 40c each.

SYCAMORE (European, or Oriental Plane)—One of the finest shade trees, handsome symmetrical head and beautiful foliage. Five to six feet, \$1.00 each; six to eight feet, \$1.25 each.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—This is of obelisk form and grows rapidly. It is planted largely everywhere as it forms a striking feature of any landscape. It is perfectly hardy. Five to six feet, 30c each; six to eight feet, 40c each.

Weeping Trees

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING—One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Six feet, \$1.25 each.

ELM, CAMPEDOWNE WEEPING—Grafted six to eight feet high, this forms

the most picturesque of drooping trees. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy. \$1.25 each.

WILLOW BABYLONIAN—Weeping willow. Tall, graceful and drooping; very beautiful. Six feet, \$1.00 each.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK—A graceful weeping tree, with glossy green foliage. Two years, \$1.00 each.

Evergreens

ARBOR VITAE (Thuja)—American (Ocidentalis)—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time, with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live, but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made in a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals. Price, 50c each.

FIR, BALSAM OR SILVER—Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath, retaining their color during the severest winter; grows rapidly and is very hardy. Price, 50 each.

SCOTCH—PINE—The toughest and hardest of pines. Foliage more silvery than Austrian. Desirable for mass and shelter. Price, 75c each.

JUNIPER (Juniperus)—Irish (Hibernia)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage, a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite. Price, 75c each.

JUNIPER, NORWAY (Excelsa)—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, very graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges. Price, 75c each.

Evergreens—Continued

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—This is the most glossy-leaved and rapid-growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns and is the universal favorite. Price, \$5.00 per 100.

CYPRESS (*Lawsonia*)—A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific Coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine, compact habit; delicate feathery, vivid green foliage. Price, 60c each.

RED CEDAR—A well known American tree, with deep green foliage. Can be trained in any form and makes a fine ornamental tree. Price, 75c each.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and should be largely planted. Price, 60c each.

Flowering Shrubs

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*)—The altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September. Price, 40c each.

CALYCANTHUS, OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthe*)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable color. Price, 35c each.

DEUTZIA—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. Price, 40c each.

PURPLE FRINGE, OR SMOKE TREE—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers, which, being a pinkish brown color, give it the names, "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms appear in July, sometimes literally covering the tree and remaining all summer. Three to four feet, 40c each.

LILAC, WHITE—The common variety; cream-colored flowers. Price, 40c each.

LILAC, PURPLE—The well known old-fashioned lilac; bluish-purple flowers. Price, 40c each.

desirable when grown in standard or tree shape. In this form the magnificent trusses of flowers show off much more effectively than on the low spreading bushes that are usually seen. It forms a symmetrical miniature tree that is extremely well adapted either for massing or planting singly. Price, 75c each.



Snowball

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flower white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long. Price, 35c each.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, TREE FORM—The always valuable Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora becomes still more handsome and

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)—**Common** (*V. opulus*)—A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May. Price, 40c each.

Flowering Shrubs—Continued



Spirea Van Houttei

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (*S. Van Houttei*)—The most showy of all the Spireas, and one of the very best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage

and flowers. Flowers pure white, in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two or three feet long. This is one of the hardiest of all the Spireas. Price, 35c each.

SYRINGA, GOLDEN-LEAVED (*P. Folii Aureis*)—A beautiful new variety with bright yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs, especially with the purple-leaved variety. Price, 40c each.

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB—Most beautiful of all the fine varieties of flowering crabs. At a distance the pretty medium sized tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant; very hardy. We place this at the head of the list for a beautiful sweet scented flowering small tree. Grows to 8 to 10 feet. Price, 50c each.

Hardy Climbing Plants

HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET

—A strong, rapid grower, with beautiful scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers; blossoms nearly all summer; hardy. Each, 40c; 6 for \$2.00.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—A very rapid grower having very beautiful dark green foliage, which in autumn assumes the most brilliant hues. The vine is the best calculated in this country to take the place of English Ivy, and is in summer not inferior to it. One of the best climbing plants; hardy everywhere. Each, 30c; 6 for \$1.50.

AMPELOYSIS ENGELMANI—Similar to above only it clings to stone, brick, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower and hardy. Each 30c; 6 for \$1.50.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII—This plant is a strong grower and an abundant bloomer from July to October. The flowers are large and of an intense violet purple color. Remarkable for their

velvety richness. It has very few equals. Each 65c; 6 for \$3.00.

CLEMATIS HENRYII—One of the largest perpetual hybrids, of robust habit and a free bloomer. Flowers large and a beautiful creamy white. From July to October; these two clematis are at their handsomest when planted side by side. Each 65c; 6 for \$3.00.

PANICULATA—A native of Japan. A beautiful and rapid growing climber, which in a very brief time will cover any ordinary veranda. The flowers are small, pure white and delightfully fragrant, and are borne in enormous masses, almost concealing the foliage. Entirely free from blight and regarded as a great acquisition. Each, 65c; 6 for \$3.00.

WISTARIA, W. SINENSIS (*Chinese Wistaria*)—One of the most rapid growing of all the climbing plants. Grows from 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May or June and sometimes in autumn. \$1.00 each.



Roses

Two year old, 40c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Color rich, rose crimson, shaded and veined in the most charming manner. Hardy, free bloomer and very desirable.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—Brilliant crimson, sometimes shaded with maroon; long pointed buds and large, finely formed flowers. Extra fine.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer; unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson, scarlet color.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with glossy foliage and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Very dark. This rose is of a rich, velvety crimson, passing to an intense maroon shaded black, large, full flowerers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Extra large, bold flowers, full and globular. Color rich,

glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.

HELEN GOULD (Hybrid Tea)—Free growing and vigorous for its color, it is remarkably constant in blooming, every new shoot producing a flower. The blooms are bright rosy carmine red, the buds are well formed, the fragrance is delightful, and taken altogether, it is a variety that should be generally planted.

ETOILE DE LYON—This magnificent Tea Rose is rich, golden-yellow; strong, healthy and vigorous grower. Immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. Remarkably hardy with us.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea, Forcing)—A wonderful rose. The petals are large, and of elegant La France form; exquisitely edged and bordered with clear silver rose. Flowers and buds are extra large, color brilliant, satiny rose.

MAMAN COCHET (Tea)—This is our favorite rose. It is of the largest size, the flower is built up or rounded and very double, the color is a deep, rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silvery rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. Very vigorous, deliciously fragrant.

MADAME ALFRED CARRIER—Flesh white and salmon yellow at base of petals. One of the best pillar roses.

LA FRANCE (Hybrid Tea)—Perhaps no rose is better known or more highly valued than La France. Both flowers and buds are of grand size. Color, a silvery rose, changing to pink. A general favorite and the sweetest of all roses.

WHITE LA FRANCE (Tea)—This magnificent rose is a pure white La France, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush, decidedly clouding the depths of its broad petals; the buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed; the fragrance is delicious.



Frau Karl Druschki

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Hybrid Tea)

—Is undoubtedly one of the grandest hardy, pure-white roses ever introduced. Makes splendid buds and immense flowers; perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; large, thick petals very durable and handsome; bright, shining green leaves, elegantly veined; a healthy, vigorous grower; and a constant and abundant bloomer. The most beautiful and satisfactory snow-white perpetual rose ever seen.

KAISER AUGUSTA VICTORIA—A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color delicate creamy white; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer, one of the choicest and most trustworthy garden roses.

PERLE VON GODESBURG (H. T.) Yellow—This new yellow rose is identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, in every way save in color. Is very popular.

GEN. ROBT. E. LEE—Elegant long-pointed buds of a deep orange yellow. The color is so rich and peculiar as to attract attention whenever seen.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—This is one of the most decided novelties in roses we have had for years. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown to great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all climbing roses; of a vigorous growth, often making a growth of ten to twelve feet in a season.

WHITE RAMBLER—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

BABY RAMBLER—This great novelty originated at Orleans, France, and is a hybrid produced by the crossing of crimson Rambler and Glorie des Polyanthus. It preserves the prolific flowering quality of the latter, but with the color of the Crimson Rambler (clear brilliant ruby rose). The foliage is of a fine polished dark green, and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It blooms in clusters and is very continuous. The time of blooming of the first umbel is not ended when the adjacent branches are ready to open.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (T. Climbing)—Large, full, pointed bud; cherry red; often called the Red Gloire de Dijon.

GLOIRE DE DIJON—Noted for the great size of its flowers, its delicate tea scent, and its shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream. A magnificent climber.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Beautiful, shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lively deep rose, very sweetly scented. Fully equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

When to Spray	What to Use	What to Spray For	Notes
FALL: Just after the leaves fall. Especially for western Washington.	1. Sulphur-lime. $\frac{3}{3}$ degrees Baume.	Apple cankers.	This spraying may be preceded by a spraying of bordeaux as soon as crop is picked; for canker only. Write for bulletin on sulphur-lime spraying.
LATE WINTER: While buds are swelling. Usual spraying in eastern Washington.	2. Sulphur-lime. $\frac{3}{3}$ degrees Beaume.	Scale insects. Eggs of green aphis and red spider. Pear leaf blight mite. Woolly aphid. Eggs of tent caterpillar. Moss and lichens. Rabbits and field mice. Bud moth; twig borer; peach leaf curl.	Too early spraying will miss these. Write for bulletin on sulphur-lime spraying.
SPRING (1) When flower buds are ready to open. (2) While last blossoms are falling.	3. Sulphur-lime. 4. Lead arsenate. $\frac{1}{1}$ lb. to 50 gal.	Scale insects. Eggs of green aphid and red spider. Pear leaf blight mite. Woolly aphid. Rabbits and field mice. Mildew. Apple scab. New York apple canker. Prune brown rot and fruit mold. Coding moth.	Spray when central flower of cluster is about to open. Use bordenix nozzle with a crook and spray with force from a raised platform directly into every flower. Bordenix immediately. If so applied, these sprays are usually sufficient. Keep a few trees banded. If many worms are trapped, spray. Write for codling moth bulletin.
SUMMER: When pest appears.	5. Sulphur-lime. $\frac{1}{1.5}$ degrees Baume. 6. Tobacco (or kerosene emulsion).	Bud moth; twig borer. Young caterpillars. Apple scab. New York apple canker. Oyster shell bark louse. Leaf hopper. Pear and cherry slug. Caterpillars. Colorado potato beetle. Fruit spot (Baldwin spot; punk rot). Mildew. Red spider; young of oyster shell bark louse. Trunk borer; flat-head borer.	Omit if there is little scab. About June 1st for newly hatched young. Spray early before they acquire wings. Use 1 lb. to 75 gallons. Or dust with lime ashes, or road dust. Use 1 lb. to 40 gallons. Early in July. (Treatment in experimental stage). Keep trunk coated all summer; best to add excess lime. As a repellent.
	7. Lead arsenate.		
	8. Sulphur-lime. $\frac{1}{1.5}$ degrees Baume.		
	9. Bordeaux.	As a strong wash. Flea beetles. Cutworms. Grasshoppers. Potato blight.	July 1-15; repeat in two weeks. If much blight near by, give third application two or three weeks later.

HOW TO SPRAY

Spray thoroughly. Direct your attention to the hardest places to reach. Cover every surface. Wet behind the buds. Reach the bottom of every crack. Fill the lower calyx cup. Do not try to economize on spray. For all orchard spraying use a high-pressure pump (at least 200 lbs.). Use bordeaux nozzles only. Use an eight-foot spray rod. Have a crook to set the nozzles at an angle of forty-five degrees. Spray from a tower if the trees are beyond your reach.

Sulphur-Lime		Arsenate of Lead		Tobacco	
Sulphur	1 pound	Arsenate of lead (poison) .....	.1 pound	Tobacco leaves .....	.1 pound
Fresh stone lime.....	.1/2 pound	Water .....	.50 gallons	Water .....	.4 gallons
Water .....	.1/2 gallon	For newly hatched insects it is not necessary to use it stronger. Mix well first with a small amount of water. Powdered arsenate of lead is about twice as strong as the paste. Do not use arsenate that settles quickly.		Simmer for one hour and strain. Two pounds of tobacco may be substituted for the leaves. Black Leaf extract may be used 1 part to 65 parts of water. Use one part of Black Leaf 40 to 600 parts water.	
Slae the lime in the cooker. Add the sulphur and the water. Boil briskly till the sulphur is dissolved (about 45 minutes), stirring continuously and keeping the cooker covered. As it boils down keep adding water. When finished let settle. Use only the clear liquid which may be stored if kept from the air. Prepared in this way sulphur-lime (1.5 degrees) as a combination spray for codling moth and apple scab.		One pound of arsenate of lead may be added to every 50 gallons of sulphur-lime (1.5 degrees) as a combination spray for codling moth and apple scab.		A little soap or Lysol added to tobacco sprays greatly increases their value, and permits further dilution.	
Kerosene Emulsion		Carbolated Lime		Bordeaux	
Kerosene		Kerosene .....	.2 gallons	Lime .....	.10 pounds
Whale oil soap.....		Whale oil soap.....	.1/2 pound	Water .....	.50 gallons
Water		Water .....	.1 gallon	Carbolic acid .....	.1 pint or more
For use, any concentrated sulphur-lime may be diluted according to the following table:		Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and add the suds boiling hot to the kerosene, away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistency. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated use 1 gallon of the emulsion to .12 gallons of water in spraying. One quart soft soap or 1 pound laundry soap may be used instead of the whale oil soap.		Shake the lime with a little water, add the rest of the water and carbolic acid.	
Hydrometer test of Concentrate.		To make dilute spray.		Bordeaux	
Beaume	Specific Gravity	Beaume, 3° Sp. gr. 1.02 1 lb. sulphur in 5 gal.	Beaume, 1.5° Sp. gr. 1.01 1 lb. sulphur in 10 gal.	Bluestone .....	.6 pounds
Degrees		1.302	1 to 14 water	Good lime .....	.4 pounds
34		1.279	13	Water .....	.50 gallons
32		1.259	12	Dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a sack in 25 gallons of water in a barrel.	
30		1.236	11	Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water slowly, and dilute to 25 gallons.	
28		1.215	10	Mix the two thoroughly. Even the best bordeaux may scorch in rainy weather. For double strength bordeaux use twice as much bluestone and lime.	
26		1.196	9		
24		1.178	7		
22		1.158	6		
20		1.132	5		
18					
14					
11					

Advice to Correspondents

Please read the following articles before making out your orders:

1. All orders should be sent in as early as possible, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which we receive them.
2. The names of every variety should be plainly written on the order sheet so as to prevent mistakes.
3. In case of lists of varieties we will fill out as near as possible, substituting with the next best variety in color and size with the correct label attached unless ordered not to do so.
4. We pay freight on all orders amounting to \$15.00 or over and box and pack free, guaranteeing safe arrival.
5. C. O. D. orders will not be accepted unless accompanied by one-third the amount and the shipping point has an express agent.
6. All communications regarding varieties and prices not contained herein or any advice when desired will be cheerfully given.
7. Where contracts are made to deliver trees at any particular place our responsibility ceases the day on which the purchasers are notified to receive their orders.
8. All trees are carefully labeled and packed in the best possible manner.
9. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling out their orders so we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their orders.

Guarantee of Genuineness

10. Our trees are all budded or grafted from bearing trees, as far as possible, and every care and precaution is exercised to have them true to name; still, with all our caution, mistakes are liable to be made, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees and other stock that may be untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves however, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

11. We replace any trees which may fail to live, at half price, if trees have been planted, watered and cared for properly, provided that we receive a specified list before September 1st.



We grow from one to two million one-year apple trees like this block every year.



